

"The territory of the province of Chihuahua shall comprise the extent between a right line drawn from east to west from the point, or town, known as Paso del Norte, with the jurisdiction which it has always had, on the one side, a

"This decree fixes the boundary between New Mexico and Chihuahua, and I am aware that the jurisdiction of El Paso has never even extended to the dam of the feeding, irrigation canal, and consequently it must be apparent to you that the provisional line which I have endeavored to establish is further north than the line established by the decree. Admiring it thus, complying with the generous spirit of it

He admits that the line on Disturnell's map places the boundary further north than is done by the decree, but denies that even that includes Frontera; and says that if a future commission should place the true line south of the dam they must attribute this loss to their own conduct, and not to the government of the United States. He denies that the present line has been run in conformity with the treaty, that it has been duly ratified by the United States, or that the territory has been formally delivered by complete

The communication cited was written by Mr. Bartlett May, 1851, and acknowledges his want of authority without the concurrence of Major Graham.

Gov. Lane also cites the protest of Major Graham, and the fact that the government of the United States had repudiated, not approved, the conduct of Mr. Bartlett. He says that, not withholding the evidence, the act was a gross abuse of power.

without authority regarding the boundary, and quotes a letter of his to show that he has also approved of Mr. Bartlett's line. He then argues that El Paso, which is intentionally among other points in the treaty, being one that cannot be mistaken, the intention was clear that the line should run a certain distance from it, and that that point should be the initial point, that being the most literal and most practical interpretation of the treaty. The message of President Fillmore and the act of appropriation are also cited. H

He also alleges that there are abundant witnesses to prove that New Mexico has exercised jurisdiction over the territory, and that the records of the tribunals of Dona Ana, which it was an integral part, will sustain the fact. The *governor* reflects severely upon the conduct of the curators, Ortiz, and other priests, who have, in his absence from

**FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA
THREATENED WAR IN THE EAST.**

HALIFAX, June 7.—The telegraph line between here and Boston got out of order on Monday night, preventing the forwarding of further accounts from Europe to the 28th ult. brought by the Canada. The following additional items are

On the 25th the Canada passed the steamers *City of Glasgow* and the *Asia* going up the channel for Liverpool.

The committee of the Anti Slavery Society was given to Mrs. Stowe, at Almack's London. A large crowd, mostly Quaker ladies, attended. Joseph Sturge, the President, and Professor Stowe spoke. The addresses were long and flowery. The assembly filed past Mrs. Stowe exchanging courtesies, and afterwards adjourned to supper, where a marvellous bust of Mrs. Stowe, by Bernard, was exhibited.

The great race of the Derby came off on Wednesday, and was won by West Australian by a neck. The stake amounted to £5,400, and the winner is owned by Mr. Rowley.

Mazzini, who had arrived in England from his confinement on the continent, remained in Milan three months before the insurrection and one month after it—the fact being known to hundreds of Italians.

Sir Richard Connyns, the historian, is dead.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph has been successfully laid between Port Patrick and Donaghadee.

F. W. Conway, a Dublin literary man, is dead.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress had gone to St. Cloud.
Government was considering projects for establishing free medical relief to the poor of the country districts.
Despatches from Admiral Dupont, dated Callao, Apr. 10th, state that he was about to sail with two more ships to the Guayaquil river, to claim reparation from the Ecuadorian Government.
It was rumored from private sources in Paris that Urquiza

was favorable to the demands of France.
Fifty years' concession of the sub-marine telegraph from France to Algeria had been granted to John W. Brett.
GERMANY.—Proceedings have been stayed against Professor Göttemann.
All the Students' Associations throughout Germany are suppressed.
The Congress on a uniform monetary system assembled June 1.
Prince Henry (the King of Belgium's brother) has espoused

AUSTRIA.—The King of Prussia and Belgium had gone home via Dresden from Vienna.

The proposed marriage of the Duke de Brabant, with the Austrian Arch-Duchess Maria Henrietta, causes satisfaction at Vienna, the expectation being that when the young Duke has acquired political experience, King Leopold will abdicate in his favor, and thus indirectly bring Austria to the gates of France.

HOLLAND.—The Government will have a majority of 125 in the second Chamber.

TURKEY.—British legation, now sitting, has totally failed to establish any evidence connecting the Lombard emigrants in Sardinia with the recent revolution.

The Pope had gone to Anzio.

Magnetic table moving is now all the rage at Rome. The Pope and Jesuit's Colleges have been experimenting.

TURKEY.—Despatches to the British Admiral, Dundas, state that Menschikoff, the Russian Envoy, on the 10th inst., declaring his refusal of the ultimatum of Russia, went to

The French fleet, on the 20th ultimo, was still at Salamis, though ordered to the Dardanelles, it is said, to prevent any attempt on the part of Russia to seize or pass the Straits.

SWITZERLAND.—The brave attitude assumed by the Swiss Government against Austria, excites much attention. At the latest dates from Berne, the 23d, the council has taken no further steps than recalling their envoy.

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg papers report a victory over the Circassians on the hill of Kaz-iam, on the 1st April.

SPAIN.—The Gazette publishes a list of the reformed troops, 10,000 in 1866, which will now be admitted.

THE VERY LATEST.
The following is the latest intelligence, principally by telegraph from Paris, brought by the steamer Canada:
TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—A despatch from Vienna, dated the 26th of May, states that Menschikoff, the Russian Ambassador, has left Constantinople. A previous despatch states that the eight days given by Menschikoff to the Sultan to accede to the Russian ultimatum had expired with-

A Turkish vessel had been sent with important dispatches to the Emperor of the East and the Emperor of the West.

ENGLAND.—The English Cabinet had been summoned by the Queen to deliberate on the condition of affairs at the East, which, together with the declaration of Lord John Russell, that Turkey should be protected, excited much attention.

GREECE.—It is reported at Paris that the U. S. fleet at Cumberland, with Mr. Marsh on board, has demanded reparation from Greece for the imprisonment of Dr. King.

INDIA.—Dates from Bombay to the 25th of April, state that business at Calcutta was dull. Exchange on London 2s., owing to the influx of bills from China.

Advices from Burmah to the 13th of April, state that no British troops are wanted, with no prospect of peace.

GREAT RIOT AT QUEBEC.
 QUEBEC, JUNE 5.—Father Gavazzi began a course of lectures last night, and while speaking in strong terms against the Popes of Rome, the Jesuits, &c., he was rudely handled by some of his auditors, and a general tumult ensued. Military were called out, and Father Gavazzi was rescued unhurt, sustained but slight injury. The mob then surroun

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
NEW YORK, JUNE 8.—The steamer Eldorado has arrived from San Francisco, bringing dates to May 7th, and a hundred thousand dollars in gold.
The Roselle Hotel, in San Francisco, has been destroyed.

by fire, and several persons were believed to have perished in the flames.

Two firemen who attempted to blow up the steamer Sierra Nevada, but whose scheme had been discovered, had been arrested and put in irons.

THE SPRING CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Arthur Spring has today signed a paper exonerating his son from guilt in the murder of his father as far as he knows, and

that he does not believe he had any knowledge of murder. Young Spring, after an interview with his father, returned to Washington last night. Spring is to be executed on Friday next, before which time, it is believed, he will make a full confession.